

THERE MAY BE WAR

Governor Pattison Orders Out the Troops

TO MAINTAIN PEACE AND ORDER

They Will Report to the Sheriff, Who Will Direct the Preliminary Details of the Investigation.

HARRISBURG, July 10.—Governor Pattison received the following this evening:

PITTSBURG, July 10. Governor Pattison:

The situation at Homestead has not improved. While all is quiet there, the strikers are in control and openly express to me and to the public their determination that the works shall not be operated unless by themselves. After making all efforts in my power I have failed to secure a peace respectable enough in numbers to accomplish anything, and I am satisfied that no posse raised by the civil authorities can do anything to change the condition of affairs, and that any attempt by an inadequate force to restore the right of law will only result in further armed resistance and consequent loss of life. Only a large military force will enable me to control matters. I believe if such force is sent the disorderly element will be overawed and order will be restored. I therefore call upon you to furnish me such assistance. [Signed]

WILLIAM H. MCCLARY, Sheriff.

The governor replied as follows:

To WILLIAM H. MCCLARY—Have ordered Maj. Gen. G. R. Snowden, with the division of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, to support you at once. Put yourself in communication with him. Communicate with me further particulars. [Signed] ROBERT E. PATTISON, Governor.

Order to Gen. Snowden.

HARRISBURG, July 10.—The governor has issued the following:

To General G. R. Snowden: "At the division under arms and move at once with ammunition to the support of the sheriff of Allegheny county at Homestead. Maintain the peace, protect all persons in their rights under the constitution and laws of the state."

General Snowden's Order.

HARRISBURG, July 10.—In response to the governor's order General Snowden sent the following to Gen. J. B. S. Gobin, commanding the third brigade: "In compliance with orders from the commander in chief, you will move your command at the earliest moment, concentrating at Lewistown, moving west on the Pennsylvania mounted troops. Take with you three days' rations and all ammunition on hand, and every precaution to ensure a safe and successful movement."

GETTING READY TO START.

The Officers Prepared to Move on to Homestead.

HARRISBURG, July 10.—Adjutant Greenleaf, Quartermaster Colonel McClellan, Major General Warman and number of others from the adjutant general's office will leave on an early train tomorrow for Homestead. All the ammunition has been ordered to be moved from the state arsenal and at present teams are busy hauling it to the depot to be sent to the scene of action. The supervision of transportation is in charge of Quartermaster General McClellan. By command of Major General Snowden, George H. North, adjutant general's office. John A. Wiley, commanding second brigade, received a similar telegram.

SPECIAL TRAINS TO DEPART.

The Troops to Be Hurried Forward to the Front.

HARRISBURG, July 11.—Several special trains have been ordered to transport troops from this vicinity and all the extra passenger engineers and firemen have been ordered to report for duty and be ready to take out trains at a moment's notice. The streets are being filled with anxious citizens and passing soldiers. Much excitement prevails at the ordering out of the entire national guard of Pennsylvania. At 2 o'clock it was announced that the first special would leave at 5 o'clock. The state arsenal, usually so quiet, is all bustle and confusion. Members have been busy since 12:30 calling the governor's troops to be in readiness to leave on an early train.

Advisory Committee to Co-operate.

HOMESTEAD, July 11.—At a midnight meeting of the advisory committee it was decided to co-operate with the national guard in maintaining order and to impress upon the workmen the necessity of preserving peace.

STATEMENT BY THE MEN.

The Real Merits of the Controversy is Explained.

HOMESTEAD, Pa., July 10.—The following statement was given out tonight by the Homestead iron and steel workers:

The differences existing between the Carnegie company and their employees at Homestead have drawn from H. C. Frick a statement of the points in dispute, which makes necessary a reply in order that wrong impressions of the conditions may not be received by the public. It is asserted that the employees combined with others of their trade forming the Amalgamated association and won absolute control over the Homestead works. This charge can only be supported to the satisfaction of those who deny the right of the employees to offer objection to any conditions offered by the employer. The workmen at Homestead, nor

any other of the hundreds of mills organized into the Amalgamated association, have no desire to dictate the rates, but they do desire the right to work why they should not accept the privilege of engaging with the employer in the controversy through which the rate of compensation for their labor is fixed.

Not the Men's Fault.

"The workmen are now as they always have been, prepared to meet the representatives of the company and discuss the provisions in the scale submitted by them. If the conference already having been held failed to bring about a settlement, it cannot be said that this was the fault of the workmen. The scale under which the Homestead were working was arranged in July of 1889. The rate of wages was fixed according to the selling price of four by four Bessemer steel billets, the wages advancing and declining with the selling price of that article. It was provided that the minimum should be 25 cents. Complaining that no minimum should have been insisted upon. It is the experience of the iron and steel workers that some prevention is necessary to protect themselves from being reduced to an extremely low rate of pay by the acceptance by manufacturers of sales below current rates as the workmen do not sell the product, and there must be a point where the reduction in wages by low figures shall cease. It is alleged the labor organizations are injurious to the toiler and those by whom they are employed.

"In substantiation of which is cited by the firm that there is no organization amongst their employees at Braddock nor Duquesne steel works; that they are satisfied; that they get good wages and that no strike has occurred at these works since the institution of that company. An attempt is made to lead the public into the belief that the number of men affected by the reduction are few. Here again comes a necessary impression on the public mind the fact that there are three distinct groups involved, viz.: A reduction in the minimum, another reduction on the proportional rates of pay (thus making a double reduction) and that the scale terminate December 31, 1892, instead of June 30, 1894. It must be understood that while all of these provisions do not affect the whole of the Homestead workmen, few of the 3,800 employees of that place escape without being affected by one or more of its provisions. What does not affect one does the other. There is no reason why the Carnegie company should not make a conference where the things of which they complain might be analyzed and remedied. The men make no fairer proposition, for the simple reason that none fairer is possible."

THE MEN ANTICIPATE A PINKERTON ADVANCE.

HOMESTEAD, July 10.—One of the leaders of the strikers was asked by a United press reporter what the outlook is for the advance of the Pinkerton force, which is supposed to be advancing over back of the hills south of the Carnegie mills. He replied: "There is no question about the presence of armed men just south of the range of hills. Our scouts have located them in a dozen places. They are in groups and are moving with silence. They gradually are getting together and will in all probability make a feint upon some point in our lines which they believe weak. I do not think the first attack will be serious. They are back from two to three miles from the river and evidently waiting for reinforcements. They are arriving in small detachments so that they will not attract notice. Not one of us doubts the presence of these men and that they intend to make an attempt to reach the Carnegie mills. The usual guard is out tonight and men not on duty are warned to hide themselves in readiness to obey a quick call. There is an especially strong body of men in the hollows south of the strikers' headquarters. Sister Magdalen of the Mercy hospital at Pittsburgh has offered to open a temporary hospital here for any emergency that may arise. The committee admit the offer, but decline to say whether any action has been taken upon it."

THERE IS YET DANGER.

A Leader Fears Another Conflict at the Mills.

CITY FARM, (Opposite Homestead,) July 10.—Yesterday afternoon a telegram was received at Amalgamated headquarters notifying the leaders that three car loads of Pinkertons and a car load of ammunition was reported to have left East Buffalo, N. Y., for Pittsburgh. The dispatch came from a reliable source, in which the leaders placed the utmost confidence. "This is official; be on your guard," were its concluding words, and the men in command have determined to be guided by the warning. One of the leaders said this afternoon that he would likely be able to say that danger of another conflict had passed, but he could not do this honestly. He seemed to place credence in the East Buffalo warning, and as he spoke his serious face attested the troubled condition of his mind. The warning has caused consternation, and is believed almost generally to be based on authentic information. But there are persons here who anticipate another attempt of the Pinkertons to reach the works by way of the river. Nevertheless the Monongahela is guarded at that point, and no hostile force could approach without warning being given.

DECIDED TO STRIKE.

The Carnegie Men in Pittsburgh Hold a Meeting.

New York, July 10.—The Herald's Pittsburgh special says: At a meeting of the Amalgamated association of employees of Carnegie's Twenty-ninth and Thirty-third street mills of Pittsburgh last evening it was decided to strike at once unless Chairman Frick of the Carnegie company reconsiders his determination not to recognize the Amalgamated association. At Homestead the action of the meeting will be communicated to Mr. Frick on Monday, and will probably be given a day or two to think over the matter before the threat is executed.

One Firm Signs the Scale.

PITTSBURG, July 10.—The Morehead McClellan company signed the Amalgamated scale late yesterday night. About 5,000 men will go to work at that place tomorrow. The wage committee of the Amalgamated association and the Pittsburgh manufacturers will again confer tomorrow with the western manufacturers.

RICH ONE OF 'EM

Michigan's War Governor's Opinion of Machinists.

O'DONNELL SHOULD SPEAK OUT

The Hon. Austin Blair of Jackson Will Go to the State Convention Unpledged—Favors Pingree.

JACKSON, Mich., July 10.—Delegates selected at the primaries to the county convention to be held July 13, are in the main for O'Donnell for governor. It was substantially agreed that Governor Blair should go as a delegate-at-large to the state convention. Governor Blair has been all along a pronounced Pingree man, but a story that he would present O'Donnell's name at the convention was spread yesterday.

To a reporter the governor said: "I never made such a remark. I will go as a delegate-at-large if they want me, but unpledged. I think Rich should not be nominated and am not sure that he could be elected. The people are getting tired voting for machine politicians. Luce allowed the hawk legislature to sit for six months to sell their votes to the highest bidder. I would throw a veto at them, and say 'Go home,' every time. Rich will do the same if elected. O'Donnell should declare himself either for governor or congressman. He may lose both by silence."

"Will you present O'Donnell's name if asked to do so?"

"I can't say what I shall do when I get there, but I presume I shall present Mr. O'Donnell's name."

RICH A CALAMITY.

Eaton Rapids Republicans Strongly Opposed to Him.

EATON RAPIDS, July 9.—[Special to Kalamazoo Telegraph, a Radical Rich Organ.]—The sentiment of Eaton Rapids republicans is strongly anti-Rich. The opinion most frequently expressed is that it is time to recognize the younger, more vigorous element in the party. Mr. Rich is looked upon as the candidate of the old office holders and his nomination means their return to office. Of the opponents, Mr. Pingree has most supporters, while the Rev. Washington Gardner has a small but enthusiastic following. O'Donnell has no support that has yet come to light, although this is in his old congressional district.

Ex-Mayor William Smith, prominent lumberman: I am for anybody to beat Rich, don't care who he is. Why should Mr. Rich consider the position as mortgaged to him?

The Hon. W. W. Williams: I am for Rich, strongly opposed to the Pingree movement.

Mayor Bradley: Rich hasn't a half a dozen adherents in the city. I am for Pingree; consider him the strongest man in the field.

C. T. Fairfield of the Journal: Think it would be a calamity to nominate Rich, representing as he does the chronic officeholders and railroad interests. Am in favor of Pingree of the two leading candidates, though personally should rather see Washington Gardner at the head of the ticket.

BIG COMBINE

Of Car Builders—Expenses Reduced \$10,000 Annually Thereby.

DETROIT, July 10.—The Michigan Pennine car company has been incorporated under the laws of Illinois by Senator James McMillan, Ex-Gov. Russell A. Alger and their associates in a number of car building and manufacturing companies to consolidate and take over the business of the Michigan Car company, the Detroit Car company, the Detroit Forge and Iron company, and the Detroit Pipe & Foundry company.

The two companies first named are the largest manufacturers of freight cars in the world. Up to the present time they have been active competitors. It is estimated that by this consolidation the expense account of the various companies can be reduced more than \$10,000 per annum. The capacity of the consolidated company is 100 cars a day.

The extent of the car building industry may be inferred from the statement that the total number of freight cars in use on the various roads in the United States is about 1,200,000, and that from 120,000 to 140,000 new cars are required annually to take the place of those worn out, the average life of a freight car being from eight to ten years. Besides, there is a constant demand for additional equipment by railroads on account of increasing business.

Shot His Playmate.

PORT HURON, July 10.—Harry Hamblin, a 9-year-old boy, was shot through the right lung last night by a companion named Robert Shaw. They were both out on the common when Robert, who had a gun with him, raised it and pointed it at young Hamblin, said, "I am going to shoot you," and fired with the result as stated. The wounded boy was at once taken to his home, corner of Tenth and Howard streets, where the doctors probed for the ball but did not extract it. The young lad is in a precarious condition, but the doctors hope to save his life. Young Shaw claims that the gun went off accidentally.

Rousing Meeting at Columbiaville.

COLUMBIAVILLE, Mich., July 10.—The campaign was opened here with a rousing republican meeting. The Hon. John T. Rich made the principal address and handled the tariff question in a masterly manner. Short speeches were also made by the Rev. E. M. Butler, S. J. Kohler and W. E. Brown. A republican club of ninety-seven members was organized with Elson Wait president, Charles Vermilya secretary and J. E. Richmond treasurer.

Cash for the Car's Paupers.

LANSING, Mich., July 10.—R. W. G. left of Detroit, chairman of the Russian relief committee appointed by Governor Winans some weeks ago, has submitted a final report of the operations of the committee. The report is

made in detail and shows that the total cash receipts were \$2,927.78, and the disbursements \$2,900.51, leaving a balance on hand of \$27.27. In addition to the cash receipts liberal donations of flour and other provisions were made by the generous people of the state of Michigan. In acknowledging the receipt of the report Governor Winans expressed his gratitude at the excellent showing made.

Killed in a Plowing Mill.

SAGINAW, July 10.—A terrible accident occurred at E. O. & S. L. Eastman's plowing mill at Carrollton, in which Fred Prosen, aged 18 years, was struck behind the left ear by a big splinter from a board which he was running through a rip saw and instantly killed. The splinter penetrated the skull to a depth of over three inches.

Eliza Secures Bail.

ANN ARBOR, July 10.—Eliza Courts, the spirited wife of Prince Michael, was admitted to bail yesterday, and is free for the first time in nearly four months. Her bonds were fixed at \$3,300, Amos Kearney and Sedgwick Dean going upon them. She left immediately for Detroit.

Bad Axe for Pingree.

BAD AXE, July 10.—Notwithstanding the determined efforts of the federal officeholders in this district to carry the county seat by delegates for Rich, Charles Owsen, Allegan county, elected Pingree succeeded in capturing the delegation for his old captain, Colfax, the adjoining township, elected a mixed delegation.

Hurt While Catching On.

YPSILANTI, Mich., July 10.—John Lawless, manager of Hemphill's Jersey milk farm, two miles east of this city, attempted to board a freight train to come to this city and was thrown to the ground breaking his collar bone. He will recover.

Prominent Man Dies.

HOLLAND, July 10.—Peter F. Phanstiel, one of our prominent citizens, has died at the age of 86 years. He was one of the earliest pioneers and was for many years one of the most prominent business men in this community.

Brakeman's Back Broken.

HASTINGS, Mich., July 10.—Near Irving, Barney Mulroney, a brakeman on a train going west, slipped and fell against the end of a flat car, dislocating his vertebrae in the middle of his spinal column. He was taken to his home in Jackson. His recovery is doubtful.

Farmer Hangs Himself.

HOLLAND, Mich., July 10.—B. H. Jonkers, a prominent farmer here, aged 50 years, hung himself in his barn at East Owsen, Allegan county. He leaves a widow and six children. Financial difficulties are given as the cause.

Sensational Suit Ended.

JACKSON, Mich., July 10.—The Chittenden divorce case was closed yesterday afternoon, and Judge Peck caused a decree to be entered dismissing the bill to declare the release void and set apart dower. It is thought that the case will not be appealed.

Looks Bright for Pingree.

ALLEGAN, Mich., July 10.—A red hot caucus between the Journal and Gazette factions was held last night. The Journal came out ahead, getting sixteen Pingree delegates out of twenty. It looks as if Pingree will get the entire delegation on Tuesday.

ST. JOHN'S GREAT FIRE.

Millions Lost and Thousands Homeless—Relief Needed.

ST. JOHN'S, July 10.—It is now estimated that the great fire which has been raging here has caused a loss of property aggregating \$25,000,000, and has rendered 10,000 persons homeless. The ruins are still burning and the town is impassable.

The government has taken measures to house the destitute inhabitants in the burning remaining. Many of the buildings are encamped on the fields. Messages of encouragement and promised relief are numerous and come from all parts of the world. England comes bravely to the assistance, and President Harrison has telegraphed relief to the sufferers. The men who have been fighting the fire since yesterday morning are cutting fire breaks through the forest.

POROED EXPRESS ORDERS.

An Alleged University Student Accuses Himself.

New York, July 10.—A young man who said he was James G. Holland, a student of the University of Michigan, entered a police station here tonight and confessed himself a forger. During the excitement of the departure of the Christian Endeavor delegates from this city, he had secured with a false name a ticket to accompany them and see the sights of New York. He forged orders on the American Express company, he said, for \$40 and came on. When the money was spent his conscience troubled him and he decided to give himself up to the justice. He will be arraigned in court tomorrow.

SHOT THROUGH THE HEART.

A Chicago Policeman Kills a Notorious Tough.

CHICAGO, July 10.—"Jack" Stanton, a notorious tough, was shot and instantly killed by Officer Henry Kellogg this evening. Kellogg had arrested Stanton, when the latter's friends came to the rescue. They knocked the officer down and were trying to kick him to death, when he succeeded in drawing his revolver and shooting Stanton through the heart. The rough continued to write a sault on Kellogg, and would have undoubtedly murdered him but for the timely arrival of a patrol wagon with half a dozen officers. Several of the gang were arrested.

Frick's Writings a Burlesque.

CHICAGO, July 10.—In his sermon at the Leavette Street Methodist church tonight the Rev. Alfred Henry Morehead, Pa., said that Mr. Frick's assertions that the Carnegie company was a splendid piece of burlesque writing. The preacher condemned the actions of the employers in attempting to arbitrarily close the former relations with their employees and denounced the employment of Pinkertons as a crime.

READY FOR A FIGHT

The Locked Out Men Prepared to

WHIP THE HATED PINKERTONS

If They Shall Again Attempt to Enter the Mills—The Men Publish a Statement.

HOMESTEAD, July 10.—Peace and quiet reign today, but it is only the peace and quiet that precede a storm. The stillness is forced and bodes trouble. People remain in doors. If they meet upon the streets they converse in whispers. No one doubts that we are on the eve of trouble and those who understand the situation look for most serious trouble, even than that of last week. The sheriff is powerless, the governor does not act, and yet this borough of 12,000 inhabitants is in the hands of a set of determined men, who propose to settle their dispute with Carnegie without outside interference. They make their own laws and regulations and recognize no authority higher than themselves. The town is under martial law, and that not the law of the land. Armed guards patrol the streets night and day. Every approach to either the town or to the works of the Carnegie company is guarded. Every stranger is compelled to give a satisfactory explanation of himself and his business, and if there is any doubt as to his identity he is escorted to the next outgoing train and warned that it will be dangerous to return.

In for the Fight.

The strikers are drilled and equipped with Winchester, revolvers and shot-guns. Guns are carried openly in the streets. The organization of the 4,000 or more members of the Amalgamated association of iron and steel workers is remarkable. Every man is determined and word has been passed that they are in for the fight of their life. They are desperate and another force of Pinkertons need expect no quarter. The mill men will die or win if there is another battle, and there is every indication here that there will be one, and soon. The success of the men in capturing the Pinkertons last Wednesday, and in holding them captive since, has given them an overgrown idea of their own importance. The local authorities are powerless to restrain the men even were they so disposed. As a matter of fact they are with the mill men. The burgess of the town, who is the highest authority in sympathy with the men. The regular police, composed of a chief and two patrolmen, are with them. Twenty additional policemen have been sworn in. They are not only with the men, but many of them are mill men themselves thrown out of work by the lockout. Some members of the town council are leaders of the strikers. Men who have served on important committees in the trouble distributed ammunition last night when the Pinkertons were expected. One of these men who is a prominent citizen of Homestead and who for obvious reasons requested that his name be suppressed, said:

They Cannot Be Surprised.

"We took care of the Pinkertons the other day pretty well, but that will not be a circumstance to the reception the next lot will receive. We were taken by surprise then, but we are ready now and we cannot be surprised. Our men are well armed and they know how to use their arms. We have plenty of ammunition and our men are desperate. Some of them are aching for an encounter. There are plenty of relatives and friends of the boys who fell last Wednesday who are thirsting for revenge. If the Pinkertons come or scale are put in the works they will get it."

THEY ARE WELL ARMED.

The Alarm of Saturday Night Shows the Men's Strength.

HOMESTEAD, Pa., July 10.—The chilly atmosphere this morning was beginning to be warmed by the rays of the sun when the determined men of Homestead who had stood on the hill tops as guards about the town for five weary hours threw their rifles over their shoulders and went back to their beds they had been aroused from by the alarm that the Pinkertons were coming. This information was received about 11 o'clock last night, and it came upon such a relief source that the most conservative of leaders could but place credence in it. The dispatch came from a trusted agent of the Amalgamated association. It stated the Pinkerton forces were on their way to Homestead and would disembark from their train on the desired Wheeling branch of the B. & O. at a point north west of Homestead near the Carnegie property, and from the hills and under cover of the Carnegie company's houses endeavor to effect a secret entrance to the idle mill. While the dispatch did not come, a thunderbolt from a clear sky, for clouds of possible danger were visible on the horizon, it created the greatest excitement among the leaders and decisive measures were taken at once. Scouts were sent out to arouse the sleeping workmen and the alarming information that black sheep were coming was sufficient to set scores of men hurrying towards the headquarters. The greatest number of these were armed with Winchester rifles.

One Captured Gun.

Some of these weapons by the irony of fate, had once belonged to the Pinkerton agency and were taken from the detectives after their surrender last Wednesday. It was a strange scene. Squads of the armed men silently shouldered their rifles and went to the points selected—the hill tops about the town overlooking the tracks of the Wheeling division. The leaders, with anxiety written on their faces and thoroughly appreciating the gravity of the situation, walked among their men and gave their instructions. Perhaps 300 armed workmen were collected into requisition. The leaders decided that more were not needed, but they knew if the expected contingent ar-

ived the shrill whistle of the electric light works would give the alarm to Homestead and thousands of sympathetic comrades with weapons of some sort would quickly be on hand, but the hours of the night passed away and no hostile force arrived.

Vigilance Is Increased.

It was a disappointment, too, but the great majority thankfully shouldered their arms and walked back to their homes in the early morning light. The alarm was false, but the leaders did not believe it to have been intended for a hoax. It came from too authentic a source for that. Notwithstanding the seeming unreliability of the warning the leaders believe it was based on some actual information, and vigilance has increased accordingly. The belief is firmly fixed in the minds of nearly everybody in Homestead that Pinkerton detectives are in town, obtaining information of some sort, and acting on the belief. Some of the men are to an almost incredible degree. Every presumed intimation of an unsympathetic feeling from the cause of the locked out men is resented. An open attempt to turn them from their present course would be dangerous. An instance is afforded by an incident that occurred yesterday.

Burned the Newspapers.

It was rumored during the afternoon that a New York newspaper believed to be friendly on personal and pecuniary grounds to the Carnegie side of the matter, had published an editorial not at all friendly to the locked out men. Shortly after several thousand copies of this journal arrived in town. The bundle was addressed to the locked out workmen. At headquarters the bundles were opened, and a committee was appointed to pass upon the character of the matter in the edition concerning the Homestead trouble. The editorial was not satisfactory to the examining board. It was decided that the matter in the paper was derogatory to the workmen and that the copies were sent to Homestead in an attempt to have the strikers influenced from their course. So the seven bundles were made into a big fire and the danger was removed.

Hundreds of Letters.

The committee of the Amalgamated association have received several hundred telegrams and letters from labor organizations and individuals in all parts of the country offering moral and financial support. Some of these were given out for publication this evening. One of the most interesting telegrams was from Orin D. Stiles, a Washington lawyer. It read as follows:

To Hugh O'Donnell:

"Your people have many friends in both houses of congress, and at least 60,000,000 people are on your side, and we look to you to assume an attitude in which you may be supported. I think you have put an end for all time to the charge of God's partiality as an excuse for wrong doing. Then, too, as a God of peace, and peace is the foundation of his teaching.

These thoughts are suggested by the recent trouble at Homestead, which was but one more illustration of man's depravity and despotism. I believe that Carnegie and Frick may be designated as the Nero and the Stryker of this land. No gifts, however munificent, can ever atone for the wrongs perpetrated on the poor men at Conneville and Homestead. The result of these outrages will be even more far-reaching than a draught of now. It will introduce new and powerful elements into the political situation in this country. It is only too plain that the Pinkerton, and every other private detective service, has received its death blow as a result of this proceeding agency. The government has been shown to be derelict in allowing the employer to step out and away from his men and put between himself and them the minions of a private agency. A detective agency, either private or public, is a festering sore on the body politic, and every man wearing a detective's badge is a shame and a menace to free institutions and should be deprived of his badge by the law. In all such difficulties as those at Homestead there is no necessity when the employer has a general championship that is extended to a draught of now. It is for the employer to hire agents or for the governor to order out troops, or for extra police surveillance. If they are true and patriotic citizens such acts are criminal, for almost without exception such acts are settled by arbitration. If they are anarchists all the concessions in the world will not satisfy them. Organized labor in this country can no longer be safely ignored. It is influencing legislation for future greatness and glory. The government should not neglect the state labor commission are among the beneficent results of organized labor.

Labor Legislation.

There is in the United States today the most thorough system of labor legislation known in the world. A significant feature of the Homestead trouble is the universal championship that is extended to the locked out men by press and pulpit. I thank God that Andrew Carnegie is not an American, and his own people will not recognize him as one of them. He is one of the meanest, most uncharitable and foulest creatures of the race. He has no voice against his maker. Mr. Carnegie has been in a sense liberal with his millions. But his liberality has been of the ostentatious kind that hurts and shames the poor. Had he built better baths and libraries and paid better wages to his men there would have been no slaughter at Homestead. Had Mr. Carnegie, as a Christian, a friend and a brother, gone to his men and attempted to come to an understanding with them this bloodshed would have been avoided.

And what is the position of the church in this great contest? The church is not an enemy to toil. Some churches are excellent and severe, but it is only from a religious point of view, and while they have not grappled with these great problems of social life as promptly as they should have done, I know that the church is the true and sympathetic friend of the laboring man. It is the greatest duty of the church to help its children to solve these great problems of social life. The only safe and sure solution of the problem is a free and untrammeled ballot. Let labor lay aside its obstinacy and capital, its tyranny, and the question will be settled righteously, peacefully and without interuence."

Sunken Steamer Off the Bar.

New York, July 10.—The schooner Henry R. Tilton, which was struck and captured yesterday by a shot from a 10-inch rifle at the Sandy Hook proving grounds, was off the bar this evening. Tugs have been around the vessel all day.

Minister Washburne Resigns.

BERKE, July 11.—The Hon. J. D. Washburne, minister from the United States to Switzerland, has resigned and will go back to the United States.

France and the Fair.

LONDON, July 11.—The French government has concluded to ask the chambers for 500,000 francs more on account of the Chicago world's fair.

LABOR AND ITS GOD

The Rev. Frye Discusses the Homestead Tragedy

AND OSTENTATIOUS CHARITY

The Church Is Friendly to Labor and Ready at All Times to Assist Its Cause.

Mainfield Avenue M. E. church was crowded last night with a congregation composed largely of laboring men. The Rev. Dr. W. A. Frye delivered a sermon on "Carnegie Against Christ." The doctor's exposition of the subject was able, thoughtful and convincing. He was unmeasured in his condemnation of the present methods of capital against labor.

His text was taken from Ecclesiastes v, 8, "If thou seest the oppression of the poor, and violent perverting of judgment and justice in a province, marvel not at the matter, for he that is higher than the highest regardeth, and there be higher than they." Among other things Mr. Frye said:

It is our duty to study this great problem of the rights of labor and capital thoroughly, candidly and coolly. Above all we must be deliberate and realize that it is our brother's blood, his home and his rights that we are considering. The Bible tells us to study these questions. That book is not against the rich man because of his riches, nor is it for the poor man because of his poverty, but for justice to all.

The great struggle of the past week may well be called that of Carnegie against Christ or tyranny against charity. The text tells us that oppression shall not go unpunished by the most high. But mankind is ever quick to complain because speedy justice is not meted out to recognized oppression. But justice will surely find out the guilty even though it be very slow. All history teaches us this. Christ was against every oppressor of the poor and unfortunate. His reign is one of purity, justice, charity and peace. The judge of all the earth will surely right injustice in his own good time and his children may safely rely on his power to reign righteously.

Sometimes It Is Hard for us to understand why God should be indiscriminately kind to mankind. The wicked share the good things of life, sometimes in even greater abundance than do the good, and no man can make the charge of God's partiality as an excuse for wrong doing. Then, too, as a God of peace, and peace is the foundation of his teaching.

These thoughts are suggested by the recent trouble at Homestead, which was but one more illustration of man's depravity and despotism. I believe that Carnegie and Frick may be designated as the Nero and the Stryker of this land. No gifts, however munificent, can ever atone for the wrongs perpetrated on the poor men at Conneville and Homestead. The result of these outrages will be even more far-reaching than a draught of now. It will introduce new and powerful elements into the political situation in this country. It is only too plain that the Pinkerton, and every other private detective service, has received its death blow as a result of this proceeding agency. The government has been shown to be derelict in allowing the employer to step out and away from his men and put between himself and them the minions of a private agency. A detective agency, either private or public, is a festering sore on the body politic, and every man wearing a detective's badge is a shame and a menace to free institutions and should be deprived of his